

## SHERIFF MARTIN'S TRIAL.

The Jury Has Considerable Evidence Which It Can Consider.

## AN IMPORTANT WITNESS TESTIFIES

He Tells of the Peaceable Intentions of the Men and How They Were Shot Down Like Animals.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., February 5.—The first week of the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies ended with the case well under way and the jury having a lot of evidence to think about over Sunday. There was the usual crowd at the morning session.

The first witness, Michael Nicholson, described the condition of some of the wounded on the road near Lattimer. One man he said he watched him; five others whom he saw were badly wounded. The witness came upon a dying striker and was joined by a man named Costello. While they were trying to aid the man a deputy named Hesse came up and Costello, with great indignation, said that the men were not to be shot down like animals. He said that the deputies had done, whereupon Hesse replied:

"You shut up or I'll treat you the same way."

The defense objected to this reference to Hesse and the evidence was stricken out.

The next witness, one of the most important of those to be heard on behalf of the commonwealth, was John Eglar, secretary of the Harwood union of the United Mine Workers. He told how on the night before the shooting a meeting had been held at Harwood and the men gathered there and decided to march over to Lattimer the next day to show themselves to the men, at the request of the men. Witness gave an American flag and nailed it on a long pole he had cut. They agreed to march unarmed and to behave peaceably. Speaking of the meeting with the sheriff and deputies at West Hazleton, witness said:

"They rushed at us and pointed their guns in our faces and told us to stop. I explained to the sheriff that we were just going to show ourselves to the Lattimer men and were not to have any to harm to anybody. The sheriff said:

"If you go to Lattimer you must kill me." "Burgess John of West Hazleton said we could march through the street and so the sheriff and deputies went away and we marched on to Lattimer." The witness said that at Lattimer he again told the sheriff that they were not armed and would behave themselves. The sheriff pulled a couple of men out of the crowd and drew a revolver and witness saw him trying to shoot one of the strikers. The revolver did not explode, however, and then a crowd formed around the sheriff. At this time there was a shot and a volley of witness fell down between two men, but did not think the men were shooting ball cartridges until he saw one of the men bleeding. Then he got up and ran with the rest and the bullets kept whizzing about his ears. He saw lots of wounded men, but did not go near the deputies, as he was afraid.

On cross-examination Eglar admitted that when the sheriff told him to disperse he refused.

"We ain't going to be no more to Lattimer."

After cross-examination of Eglar the court adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

District Attorney Martin addressing the court asked that the defendant be required to furnish bail or be committed to jail.

"Their bail," he said, "has been forfeited since the last court in November when their appearance here absolved their bondsmen. By a mistake their bail was not then renewed and we have discovered that they have not been under bail since that time. Therefore, their bail is forfeited. The highest crime on the calendar and the court should not discriminate between them and ordinary criminals. They should either furnish bail at once or be sent to jail."

Judge Brown said that the defendants should furnish bail on Monday.

## BIG COTTON STRIKE.

Question If Battle Can Be Waged Much Longer.

New Bedford, Mass., February 5.—The third week of the big strike ended today and owing to the troubles that prevail between union and non-union operatives it is a question if the battle can be waged much longer. All that will prevent this rupture widening is a liberal supply of funds from outside sources to divide among the discontented and keep them in line. The operatives who were making the troubles are not as badly off as some of their fellow workmen, who declare they will starve rather than return to work.

"WE HAVE BEEN CUT DOWN 15 PER CENT SINCE 1884," SAID ONE, "AND THIS 10 PER CENT REDUCTION WILL BRING THE CUT DOWN TO 25 PER CENT IN FOUR YEARS. WE CAN EARN ONLY ENOUGH TO EAT AND CLOTHE OURSELVES—AND WAS NOT A SLAVE AS WELL OFF AS THAT."

The labor leaders have been very busy today. The spinners and off their members were busy until afternoon. The city has paid out to the strikers who showed away this week the sum of \$1225, some of the men have been making \$9 per week, which is more than they made in the mills.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was asked to address a meeting here tonight, but his visit has been postponed until next Wednesday.

The strike council met today and reported that the men from the collieries were more encouraging.

The soup houses are crowded daily and the stock of wood and coal at the city yard is running low, much fuel being given to strikers this week. Next week strikers will be hired by the city to cut up a quantity of cord wood.

The legislative committee on labor will visit New Bedford on Tuesday to investigate the causes of the stagnation in the cotton industry.

The committee will also visit Fall River, Lowell, Lawrence and other places where the wages of the mill operatives have been reduced. Not only the operatives themselves, but representatives of the corporations will be summoned by the committee.

## MILL SITUATION.

Coolidge Says New England Can Not Compete With the South.

Boston, Mass., February 5.—Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, treasurer of the Amoskeag mills of Manchester, has returned from a trip to Florida. He says of the general mill situation:

"On the maintenance of the reduction in wages depends the existence of the New England mills and striking against a reduction is a mistake on the part of the operatives who are attempting to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. If the mills are to be out of employment, they are taking the right course in striking."

Nearly all of the Southern mills are

## SMALLPOX IS RAPIDLY SPREADING.

A Thousand Cases Have Already Developed in Tennessee and Neighboring States.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 5.—Reports received today show that smallpox continues to spread in this section, and it is estimated that there are 1000 cases in Northern Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Southern Kentucky and Virginia. There are several new cases today in Bartow county, Georgia, the total number there being fully 250. The disease has appeared at Troy, Anniston and Hartsell, Ala., and is creating considerable alarm in the mining districts of East Tennessee. Dr. Albright of the State health board announced that a wholesale vaccination in Tennessee and in all the districts affected. Compulsory vaccination has been ordered, while places where the disease has not appeared are taking vigorous measures to prevent infection.

prosperous. The biggest mills are earning large dividends, but are rarely paying 6 per cent, as they are reserving their excess profits to increase their quick capital.

The Southern mills get some advantage from cheaper coal and cheaper cotton, but the wage question is the greatest factor in their favor. If it were not for the lower wages in the South our mills could compete with them without trouble.

"Southern mills, having built later, are superior to the average Northern mills. The best Southern operatives turn out just as much work as the Northern operatives and are just as intelligent."

## BLACKLISTING LEGAL.

Judge Brown of Chicago So Holds in the McDonald Suit.

Chicago, February 5.—Judge Brown of the circuit court today sustained a demurrer to the declaration in the case of Wm. F. McDonald, a switchman, who sued the Illinois Central Railroad company and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad company for alleged blacklisting. The case is one of thirty-four, which were begun against the railroad companies in June, 1886, and is similar in its general details to the Ketchum case, in which a verdict for \$30,000 was set aside a few weeks ago. Judge Brown held that the declaration did not show any illegal act and took the position that the railroad company could make a rule for its own protection just as much as the men had the right to band together. The case was appealed.

## Situation Unchanged.

Fall River, Mass., February 5.—A conference was held today by Agent A. B. Chase and Superintendent P. A. Nathaniel of the King Philip mills, and Secretary Robert Howard and Secretary Thos. O'Donnell of the mill spinners. At the conclusion of the conference, Secretary O'Donnell said the situation remained unchanged. Mr. Chase refused to make any concession.

## Seven Per Cent Cut.

Taunton, Mass., February 5.—The employees of the Whittemore mills have been notified of a 7 per cent reduction in wages to take effect Monday. The firm employs 800 hands.

## THOSE BIG COUNTERFEITS.

Secret Service Men Think They Were Made in Canada.

New York, February 5.—There is strong reason to believe the counterfeit \$100 silver certificates recently discovered were made in Canada. Secret service agents, aided by Canadian police, are now searching through that region, their efforts being principally directed to the province of Quebec, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald.

Extraordinary pains are being taken to trace all paper of the kind on which Canadian notes are being printed with the idea that it may have been from this source that the paper used by the counterfeiters was obtained. Great care is taken in Canada, as here, to prevent any of this paper being obtained by outside persons, but it is understood that the defects have been discovered in the Canadian office whereby the bureau of engraving here every sheet of paper is numbered and must be rigidly accounted for.

Nothing will be given out by the secret service of the treasury, but it is known that the expenses of the investigation now being made in Canada are large and that more money is needed.

The secretary of the treasury sent a letter to congress asking for an appropriation for the detecting of counterfeit money. He estimated the great expense of the \$100 certificate work and added that it would be necessary to carry the search into a foreign country. He asked that \$25,000 of the amount granted be made available immediately.

He also said there were ordinarily two secret service agents in the country west of the 10th meridian, which runs through Indiana and Alabama, and that none of the eighteen employed east of that line for work for Western work for any length of time.

If the secret service crew prove accurate the scope of the investigation becomes much wider. It is evident that the counterfeiters were made abroad and brought to this country owing to the less danger of being detected.

It is understood that every engraver who has employed in government offices both here and in Canada and who is known to be of sufficient ability to make such work is now under constant surveillance.

It is believed another counterfeit will soon follow the first unless the criminals are run down and arrested.

About \$500,000 of \$25,000,000 worth of \$100 certificates originally outstanding have been turned into the treasury for redemption and many counterfeiters have been found.

## Sailors Drowned.

Kiel, February 5.—By the capsizing of a navy launch here today nine sailors and three workmen were drowned.

## ARE RETURNING TO DEMOCRACY.

Alabama Populists Say the Chicago Platform Suits Them and They Propose Acting with the Democrats.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 5.—A special to the Times from Birmingham, Ala., says:

A conference of a score or more leading populists of this county was held today and they have issued a call for a general conference of all the populists of the county, February 19, to consider a system of returning to the democratic party and participating in the democratic primaries.

The leaders of the movement say the best thing for the populists to do is to return to democracy, because as a faction of the party they amount to little and by united action they can wield a strong influence in the party primaries and conventions. It is said similar efforts will be made in various counties.

Jerry Fountain, former populist county chairman, is the leader of the movement which is now advocated by the State populist organization.

## RACE MEET FOR HOUSTON.

Foots Bros. Propose It and That Means Assured Success.

## MANY GOOD HORSES SHIPPED HERE.

Two of Them from Connecticut and Two Others from Mississippi. Large Stable in Training.

Houston has received another complement; Foots Bros. yesterday received two fine trotters from New Haven, Conn., to be wintered here. They were bred by the driving of about twenty-five horses at their training quarters at the race track, and they are working the youngsters right along. Those received yesterday were Mary Buford, with a mark of 2:23, and Renie, another fast mare, but who has not yet set a mark. Both horses are good ones, and the first named will probably be included in the string taken out by Mr. Foots for next summer's campaign. He will leave here early in June with half a dozen good ones, the stable to be headed by Rilla, the star of the last last summer. The mare is in good shape and will be in prime form for the coming season.

Governor Strong will be kept in the stud this year. His interest has been coming around all right and Mr. Foots believes that he can go with any stallion in the country when he is sound again—maybe a little faster than any of them. He will be put in training again for 1891, his leg continues to improve as it has since he has been in Houston.

Two of the horses which have recently been added to the stable are a half-brother and a half-sister to Rilla, Mississippi horses, and both of them give promise of good things in the future, though much will be expected of them from their training to Rilla.

It is proposed to have a race meet here this fall and the outlook is very good. The idea is to get a guarantee fund for the payment of purses; this will be an easy thing, as Mr. Foots is an experienced man and knows the beauty of economy and the value of advertising. Mr. Lock of Lake Charles, one of the principal owners of the track, likes the idea and will go down for a good sum, and other guarantees will be put up by the day. The purses probably last four days with purses aggregating \$5000. The Texas racing circuit will be made up at Dallas, February 19, and Houston will be represented by the date wanted are first or second following the Dallas meeting, which will be best, because there will probably be some weather and a good lot of horses. Foots Bros. will have a number of horses in the Texas circuit this year, and these will be trained here.

The State announced itself ready, and asked for a telegraphic attachment to be issued against Mrs. Miller, an application which was renewed by the defense later.

Mr. Richardson surprised the court by proclaiming the willingness of the defense to proceed with the trial, as it had been declared that Gafford was to depend on the evidence of his sister.

The room was so packed that deputy sheriffs had to force a way through the crowd for officials and jurors. The defendant's family was about equally divided in fixed opinion, and was composed of the two political parties who have been identified with the case through the political prominence of Bart Lloyd and his sister's family.

The formation of a jury was a tedious process and occupied several hours. The defense's evident intention was to make up the panel with country jurors, and that of the State to frustrate the effort.

Gafford, who bore himself with the game air which has been his chief characteristic since the killing, took a great interest in the formation of the panel, frequently consulting with his attorneys on a juror's acceptance.

The defendant's fifty-seven witnesses, drawn from several counties, answered to their names, with the exception of Mrs. Miller.

All the ghastly details in the finding of the body at a spot about three and a half miles from Greenville, on the road to Lloyd's home, were given in detail by the panel, Earl Lewis and Mrs. Joseph Hartley, who proved a very intelligent witness. She is a cousin of the defendant and resided in the neighborhood of the killing. The two first named told how Gafford had met them as they were going along the road on bicycles, and that he told them of his shooting Lloyd, at the same time requesting that they go back and render him assistance if he was not dead.

A plan or diagram of the spot where the shooting took place was exhibited by the defense on the ground that its witness did not make it. Judge Tison overruled, and the defense reserved an exception.

The State sprung a great surprise on both the defense and the court assembly in an eye-witness to the shooting. She was a young colored domestic servant, and made a sensation in court when she stated that Lloyd was coming along the road reading a paper in his buggy, and that while he was reading the paper, the latter shot him twice. Lloyd fell over backward out of the buggy and the horse ran away. Gafford then walked up to the body, and after examining his bloody work strode away.

The idea of the defense was to make out that an altercation on a point of honor concerning defendant's sister had preceded the shooting, when deceased had pulled his pistol, but the unshaken testimony of the colored girl, Lena Jones, fortified the position of the State that Lloyd had been assassinated.

It was about 7 o'clock when the State rested, and an adjournment caused until morning.

Jimmy as a Legislator.

It is said that James Hays Quarrels, a highly capable young newspaper man, born and reared in this city, may be a candidate for the legislature from this county. Mr. Quarrels has made no announcement to that effect, but he has discussed it with friends who are urging him to run.

Now, Them!

Clarksville, Mo., February 5.—What if Hogg and Culberson did win their way from the attorney general's office to the governor's chair—were they not about the best governors the State ever elected?

The Game for the Billiard Championship.

New York, February 5.—With the victory of the American champion at 15-ball billiard line billiards almost within his grasp, George Gossman was defeated tonight by Jake Schaefer of Chicago, by a score of 600 to 506 points in the game for the championship of America, which took place at Madison Square Garden.

Throughout the game the men were playing so evenly that it was a toss-up who would win. Schaefer was the favorite, but the closeness of the scoring made it evident that Gossman would win, but he fell down on a drive to the cushion when he had a good lead and only 4 points to score to win. On the whole the billiards were very slow, but the play was interspersed with some brilliant work, which kept the spectators on edge during the close of the game.

The intricacies of the wide bill game were never made more apparent than in tonight's game. Each man won on his merit, but the closeness of the scoring made it evident that 15-ball bill game was in its condition of one shot in six is calculated to puzzle the most expert players.

ANNON DAY SUGGESTED.

Every League in the Country Asked to Contribute.

Milwaukee, Wis., February 5.—As a testimonial to the esteem in which Adrian C. Anson is held in the baseball world, the Milwaukee Journal today comes out in an article suggesting that every league or association of baseball clubs in the United States, coming under the National agreement heretofore, set aside a day during the season as may be named upon, to be known as Anson day, the day of the Anson day.

The suggestion of the Anson day was turned over to Mr. Anson as a personal matter, in view of his retirement from the national game, and as a token of appreciation of all baseball lovers for what the great old man has accomplished during his connection with the National game.

Little Rock Spring Meet.

Little Rock, Ark., February 5.—The entries to the three stakes to be run at the Little Rock spring meeting were made public today.

## FORECASTS BY FOSTER.

Great Disturbances in the Southern States from the 14th to the 18th of February.

St. Joseph, Mo., February 5.—(Copyright, 1888, by W. T. Foster.)—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from February 6 to 10 and 12 to 15.

The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about the 16th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 17th, great central valleys the 18th to 20th, Eastern States the 21st.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 16th, great central valleys the 21st, Eastern States the 23d.

Temperature of the week ending February 10 will average about normal in the Northern and above in the Southern States.

A climax in the weather will occur in the Southern States about the 14th to 18th, resulting in great disturbances. One feature of this great weather disturbance will be a hot wave with unusually hot temperatures. Before the apex of this hot wave the temperature will go up very rapidly and following it the temperature will do down with as less rapidity.

The cool wave following is expected to go very low. Short, heavy rains will occur during this disturbance and are expected to go very low. Short, heavy rains will occur during this disturbance and are expected to go very low.

A similar climax in the weather will occur in the Northern States about the 6th to the 10th. A high temperature wave, a general thaw, followed by a great fall in temperature from the 7th to 10th. During this great fall in temperature rains and snows will fall in the Northern States, particularly east of the Mississippi.

The test forecast for January temperature at Chicago continues to be a success up to this time (25th). The notable features of this forecast which have been well verified are: Cold at the beginning of the month, very warm the 11th to 13th, gradually colder to the 28th. In bulletin of January 1 it was also announced that about the upper lakes and along the Mississippi river January will average warmer than usual.

ELASTICITY EXPERIMENTS.

The positive metal, or electrode, that from which the electric fluid flows, is always decomposed, destroyed, when the current is in operation, while the negative metal, or electrode, is not affected.

A bell has been fixed between the positive and negative electrodes, with a clapper on either side of the bell, arranged so that the positive electrode draws the clapper to it when a charge of electricity enters the latter, which, being charged, is then repelled by the positive electrode.

The clapper swings to the bell, strikes it, and the electrical charge is transferred to the bell, which was negative as to the positive electrode but now becomes positive, and, as two positives repel each other, the clapper on that side is driven away by the bell.

But the bell becomes positive as to the clapper on the other side of the bell and this is now drawn to the bell, strikes it, receives the positive charge of electricity and in turn is driven from the bell to the negative electrode.

This electrode receives the positive charge from the clapper and the latter is again driven to the bell. This process continues and the bell keeps up a continuous ringing till some part of the apparatus wears out.

This is an important experiment and explains, to a large extent, the nature of electricity. In a manner somewhat similar electric charges are constantly passing, both ways, between sun, moon and planets.

An experiment in galvanism is to insert an electric wire in the back of the neck of a dead person, so that the current can readily reach the spinal marrow, while the other wire, or electrode, is inserted near the scapular nerve. Every muscle of the body will be agitated with a convulsive quiver.

By leaving the wire in the back of the neck and inserting the other end in the heel, the knee being previously bent, a vigorous kick results. In fact, the subject was able to give when alive—when the electric current is let on.

Place one electrode at the base of the brain, the other between the ribs as to touch the diaphragm, or bottom part of the lungs, and the corpse will breathe heavily and naturally.

Place one wire in the back of the neck, the other at the elbow, and the fingers will move rapidly as those of one performing on a stringed instrument. At such a time the hand can not be closed by force without breaking it.

If we turn a round-bottom, one-ounce flask upside down, and put its neck into the neck of a wine bottle, and balance upon the round surface of the flask a wooden ball about three feet long, we have an easy and excellent means of exhibiting electric attraction.

Thus, a lump of amber, rubbed on warm flannel, and held near either end of the lath, will draw it around.

The same effect is produced by bringing near to the lath a sheet of brown packing paper, which, having been held before the fire till it is scorched hot, has been briskly rubbed with a clothes brush, and silk ribbon may be so strongly attracted to the glass which has been drawn tightly between two dry fingers, or by a silk ribbon which has been drawn from end to end between two fingers armed with two pieces of vulcanized caoutchouc tubing, or by a sheet of thin writing paper which has been rubbed on a hot, dry board with a piece of bottle cork, or by a film of collodion, which has been drawn between the dry fingers, or by a warm, dry glass tube which has been rubbed with an amalgam of mercury, fine and thin, spread upon a silk cushion; or by sealing wax which has been rubbed with flannel.

Further, the nature of the non-electric body may be varied indefinitely. Thus, the electrified amber, brown paper, etc., attract fragments of gold leaf, bran, feathers, etc. The dry writing paper and silk ribbon may be so strongly attracted to the glass which has been drawn tightly between two dry fingers, or by a silk ribbon which has been drawn from end to end between two fingers armed with two pieces of vulcanized caoutchouc tubing, or by a sheet of thin writing paper which has been rubbed on a hot, dry board with a piece of bottle cork, or by a film of collodion, which has been drawn between the dry fingers, or by a warm, dry glass tube which has been rubbed with an amalgam of mercury, fine and thin, spread upon a silk cushion; or by sealing wax which has been rubbed with flannel.

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## THE INDIANS OF ALASKA.

Metlakatla Solicits About a Bill to Congress.

## THE TRIBE HAS BEEN CIVILIZED.

Left British Columbia to Be Told More Liberal Laws—States Applied Members of Their Community.

New York, February 5.—The Metlakatla Indians in Alaska have recently been considerably excited as well as apprehensive by a bill offered in the house of representatives by Mr. Dwyer of West Virginia, and referred to the committee on Indian affairs. It is a bill to withdraw and return to the unreserved public domain main mineral lands, included in the Metlakatla reservation, which consists of an island about forty miles long by three miles wide, Southeastern Alaska, says the Washington correspondent of the Tribune.

The recent history of these islands is interesting and somewhat romantic. In 1880 William Duncan was sent there by the Smith Missionary society of London. Since then these Indians have, through his efforts, been raised from a state of savagery to civilization.

Troubles having arisen in 1889 between Mr. Duncan's colony and the colonial government of British Columbia, mainly with regard to the ownership of the soil, in the winter of 1889-90 they sent their leader, a Washingtonian, to the United States, to the president, the secretary of the interior and other officers of the government, and received such encouragement that in the spring of 1887 the Indians concluded to leave British Columbia and move to the United States, where they were to be in order to come under the more liberal laws of the United States. In the views of the interior, no positive promises were made by the government, and the Indians understand that if his people removed to the United States congress would take action in securing them suitable land for a home. This was subsequently enacted,